

CAPTURE OF OMDURMAN.

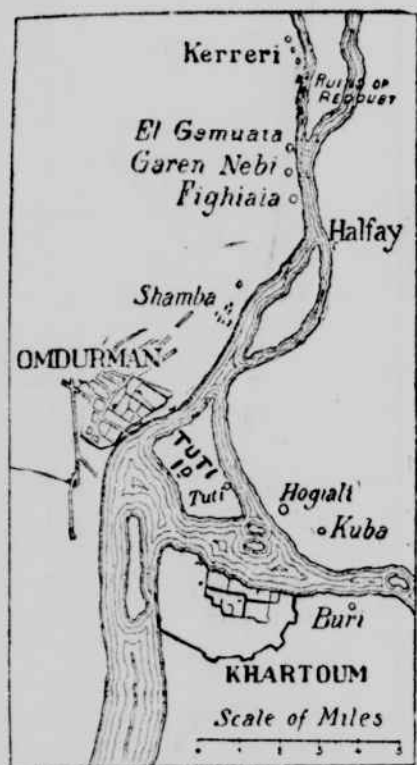
HOW ANGLO-EGYPTIAN ARMY
ROUTED DERVISHES.

ONE LARGE FORCE OF HORSEMEN
SWEEP AWAY—BRAVERY OF THE
KHALIFA'S TROOPS UNDER
DEADLY FIRE.

Omdurman, opposite Khartoum, on the Nile, Sept. 2, by Camel Post to Nasr, Sept. 4.—The Sirdar, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, with the Khalifa's black standard captured in battle, entered Omdurman, the capital of Mahdism, at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the head of the Anglo-Egyptian column, after completely routing the Dervishes and dealing a deathblow to Mahdism.

Roughly, the English losses were two hundred, while thousands of the Dervishes were killed or wounded.

Last night the Anglo-Egyptian army encamped at Agata, eight miles from Omdurman. The Dervishes were three miles distant. At dawn to-day the English cavalry, patrolling toward Omdurman, discovered the enemy advancing in battle array, chanting war songs.



MAP OF OMDURMAN AND THE RUINS OF
KHARTOUM.

Their front consisted of infantry and cavalry, stretched out for three or four miles. Countless banners fluttered over their masses, and the copper and brass drums resounded through the serried ranks of the savage warriors, who advanced unwaveringly with all their old-time ardor.

The English infantry formed up outside the camp. On the left were the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers; the 2d Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers; and the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, with the Maxim battery, manned by the Royal Irish Fusiliers. In the center were the 1st Battalion, Warwickshire Regiment; the 1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders; and the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, with Maxims worked by a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under Major Williams. On the right were the Sudanese brigades, commanded by General Maxwell and General Macdonald. The Egyptian brigades held the reserve, and both flanks were supported by the Maxim-Nordenfolt batteries.

DERVISHES ADVANCE STEADILY.
At 7:20 a. m. the enemy crowded the ridges above the camp and advanced steadily in enveloping formation. At 7:40 the English artillery opened fire, which was answered by the Dervish riflemen.

Their attack developed on the English left, and, in accordance with their traditional tactics, they swept down the hillside with the design of rushing the English flank. But the withering fire maintained for fifteen minutes by all arms in the English line frustrated the attempt. Then the Dervishes swept toward the English center, upon which they concentrated a fierce attack.

A large force of horsemen, trying to face a continuous hail of bullets from the Cameron Highlanders, the Lincolnshire Regiment and the Sudanese, was literally swept away, leading to the withdrawal of the entire body, whose dead were strewn upon the field.

The bravery of the Dervishes can hardly be overstated. Those who carried the flags struggled to within a few hundred yards of the English fighting line, while the mounted Emirs absolutely threw their lives away in bold charges.

When the Dervishes withdrew behind the ridge in front of their camp the whole Anglo-Egyptian force marched in echelon of battalions toward Omdurman. As the troops surmounted the crest adjoining the Nile the Sudanese, on the right, came into contact with the enemy, who had reformed under cover of a rocky eminence and had massed beneath the black standard of the Khalifa in order to make a supreme effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. A mass fifteen thousand strong bore down on the Sudanese.

EGYPTIANS JOIN IN THE FIGHT.
General Kitchener swung around the center and left of the Sudanese and seized the rocky eminence, and the Egyptians, hitherto held in reserve, joined the firing line in ten minutes and before the Dervishes could drive their attack home.

The flower of the Khalifa's army was caught in a depression and within a zone of withering

crossfire from three brigades, with the attendant artillery. The devoted Mahdists strove heroically to make headway, but every rush was stopped, while their main body was literally mowed down by a deadly crossfire.

The Dervishes defiantly planted their standards and died beside them. Their dense masses gradually melted to companies and the companies to dribbles beneath the leaden hail. Finally they broke and fled, leaving the field white with jibbah-clad bodies, like a snowdrift-dotted meadow.

At 11:15 o'clock the Sirdar ordered an advance, and the whole force in line drove the scattered remnant of the foe into the desert, the cavalry cutting off their retreat to Omdurman.

BRILLIANT CHARGE OF LANCERS.
Among the chief incidents of the battle was a brilliant charge by the 21st Lancers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Martin. Galloping down on a detached body of the enemy, they found the Dervish swordsmen massed behind, and were forced to charge home against appalling odds. The Lancers hacked through the mass, rallied and kept the Dervish horde at bay. Lieutenant Grenfell, nephew of General Sir Francis Grenfell, was killed; four other officers were wounded, twenty-one men were killed and twenty wounded.

The Egyptian cavalry was in close fighting throughout with the Baggara horsemen. The enemy captured and held the gun for a short period, but it was retaken in a brilliant attack. The heroic bravery of the Dervishes evoked universal admiration. Time after time their dispersed and broken forces reformed and hurled themselves upon the Anglo-Egyptians, their Emirs conspicuously leading and spurning death. Even when wounded and in death agonies they raised themselves to fire a last shot.

Among the wounded is Colonel Rhodes, the correspondent of "The London Times" and a brother of Cecil Rhodes.

LONDON REPORTS OF THE BATTLE.

London, Sept. 5.—The correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" with the Anglo-Egyptian forces says:

"It is estimated that fifteen thousand of the enemy were slain. Our total casualties were about five hundred."

"Besides Colonel Rhodes, another correspondent was slightly wounded."

"Mr. Howard, correspondent of 'The London Times' and 'The New-York Herald,' was slain by a shell in Omdurman."

The correspondent of "The Daily News" says:

"Our victory was not easily or cheaply won. The Dervish loss was enormous. It is estimated that the killed of the enemy were no fewer than 8,000."

"Our whole force was engaged in the fighting from 6:30 a. m. until sundown. The Dervishes displayed marvellous bravery to the last. Instead of waiting for us in Omdurman, where they could have made a resistance that would have cost us thousands of lives, they advanced to meet us. The sight was extraordinary. Some 12,000 men, in four brigades, attempted to rush our zereba."

"With desperate gallantry they were repulsed, suffering huge loss. Our Maxim guns especially made terrible lanes in their ranks, and our artillery dealt havoc in the town, which was full of women. The Dervish army of 60,000 is utterly broken."

"The Standard" correspondent also pays tribute to the magnificent courage of the Dervishes. Describing the attempt of the Baggara horsemen to retrieve the day's fortunes by a final charge, the correspondent says:

"Dashing across the level stretch of pebbly soil, the Khalifa's cavalry rode madly at the steady line of infantry. Our troops awaited the charge without flinching. On came the Dervishes; but again the deadly fire poured into them did its work. Men and horses fell thick, and hardly a rider in that desperate charge escaped."

"A large body of the enemy's infantry, undismayed by the slaughter, could be seen preparing to follow the cavalry, but our field artillery and Maxims, descending from the hill on which they were posted, came again into action, and the conflict entered a new phase."

"The attack on our camp had been repulsed, and the only question was whether the defeat of the enemy was complete. It was not long before the Dervishes were seen in full flight toward the right, leaving their dead on the field as they fled. Practically the whole army of the Khalifa was destroyed. Our casualties number over two hundred."

PRAISES GENERAL KITCHENER.

Paris, Sept. 4.—"The Temps," eulogizing General Sir Herbert Kitchener's feat, says:

"A march so scientifically planned may be likened to the solution of a mathematical equation."

WAR CORRESPONDENT KILLED.

London, Sept. 4.—General Kitchener telegraphs:

"Howard, the war correspondent, was killed at the taking of Omdurman."

It is believed that the Sirdar refers to Hubert George Lyolph Howard, second son of the Earl of Carlisle, who was a correspondent of "The Times."

"A MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA."

London, Sept. 5.—The special correspondent of "The Times" with the Anglo-Egyptian forces telegraphs as follows:

"The advance toward Omdurman was a magnificent panorama. Our whole front was covered by the English and Egyptian cavalry and camel corps, spread out, like a huge fan, four miles in advance and protecting a front of three miles. The gunboats Melik, Sultan and Sheikh steamed in single file, their decks cleared for action."

south—is perfect for cavalry and artillery. On the right are low hills and on the left the Nile and a flooded, marshy country for miles eastward. Ahead, to the right, are Tuti Island and Omdurman, the Mahdi's tomb rising white and clear above an interminable line of brown mud houses in the center of the town."

ENGLISH OFFICERS KILLED.

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 4.—General Kitchener telegraphs, saying:

"Only two British officers were killed in the battle—Lieutenant Grenfell, of the 21st Lancers, and Captain Caldecott, Warwickshire Regiment. Grenfell fell in a brilliant charge by the 21st Lancers, who lost twenty-one killed and twenty wounded."

IN PURSUIT OF THE KHALIFA.

London, Sept. 4.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Kitchener, dated Saturday evening:

"The remnant of the Khalifa's force has surrendered, and I have now a very large number of prisoners on my hands."

"Our cavalry and gunboats are still pursuing the Khalifa and his chiefs, who, with only about one hundred and forty fighting men, are apparently making for Kordofan."

"The left bank of the White Nile is so difficult of approach, owing to the overflow and the thick bush, that the gunboats cannot effect a landing. I therefore can only rely upon the cavalry to capture him."

"I visited Khartoum to-day. The town is a complete ruin, but the lower portions show some of the principal houses still standing. The people are naturally delighted to see us. So far as I can see at present Khartoum is the best position. Omdurman is very extensive, and the stench there is unbearable."

"I have therefore moved the troops down to Khor Skambat, where we now are in a good camp on the river."

"All the British wounded will descend the river with this dispatch. There are no cases that cause grave anxiety."

CONDITIONS AFTER THE BATTLE.

Cairo, Sept. 4.—The following telegram from General Kitchener, the Sirdar, dated to-day, at Omdurman, and forwarded by camel post to Nasr, was received this evening:

"The camp has been moved outside Omdurman to the river banks. Our wounded are doing well and are now descending the river."

"The Austrian Sister, Theresa Grigolini, and all the European prisoners, have been rescued. They are well."

"The list of our casualties has not yet been received. The population of Omdurman manifests joy at the arrival of the expedition."

ADVANCE PREVIOUS TO BATTLE.

MOVEMENTS OF ANGLO-EGYPTIAN FORCES WITHIN A FEW MILES OF OMDURMAN.—SKIRMISHES WITH DERVISHES.

London, Sept. 4.—"The Daily Telegraph" issues a special edition, with the following details of the movements on Wednesday and Thursday, telegraphed from Nasr:

"This (Wednesday) morning the Anglo-Egyptian troops began the advance in three brigades, side by side, with a front a mile wide, the army giving the impression of a vast square, with faces each a mile long. Our cavalry occupied Jebel Sheikh Pail, three miles ahead, at 6 o'clock, and an hour later our infantry had arrived at the banks of the river, which were flooded at that point fully a mile inland."

"Here the force halted, while the gunboats proceeded. The cavalry and camel corps trotted forward, but only a few scouts were seen, under the command of Abd-el-Baki, a Dervish Emir, who fell back rapidly without a contest."

"In a village we passed a number of charred and mutilated bodies were found—bodies of natives suspected of spying and killed by the Dervishes. At 7 o'clock the Maxims fired a few rounds, scattering a body of Dervishes in the bush. Then there was a full until noon, though the cavalry and camel corps were several miles in advance, and in the rear of the low hills around Kherri. The gunboats signalled that five hundred Dervish horsemen were moving west upon the Egyptian right, and the Lancers, on the left, trotted to intercept the enemy, the camel corps supporting. But the Dervishes slipped back to their camp in the bush, a mile inland, a camp consisting of an old redoubt at Kherri."

"The Lancers advanced through the hill passes and got within a mile of Kherri. Then two officers went ahead and discovered that there were many flags in the Dervish camp. They were fired upon, and eventually the entire mounted force returned to Sur-Urab, inside the zereba."

"During the afternoon the gunboats shelled the Dervish camp for several hours, apparently doing much damage. A number of Dervishes who had fled to the bush to escape the shells surrendered in the evening. Among the refugees were the Sheikh of Kherri and a grandson of Kherri Pacha."

"This (Thursday) morning, in spite of a fierce rainstorm, which continued all last night and until 9 o'clock to-day, the army advanced at 5 o'clock and found Kherri deserted. The Lancers on the left and the Egyptian cavalry and camel corps on the right advanced six miles ahead of the infantry, which marched in a square. Brigadier-General Lytton's battalions leading. The Lancers got within a mile of Omdurman, and saw the dome of the Mahdi's tomb, Tuti Island and the palm tree of Khartoum."

"Drawn up in five divisions, with a wing thrown back, was the Khalifa's army, its spears and swords glistening in the sunshine, arrayed northwest of the town in the desert. The tents of the camp were on the north side of the town. In the central divisions was an enormous number of banners, including one of blue and one of black."

"A number of mounted Dervishes galloped forward, and our dismounted troopers fired upon them, hitting several and driving off the remainder. Two squadrons of cavalry pushed to

Continued on Seventh Page.

TO REOPEN DREYFUS CASE.

CABINET TO CONSIDER APPEAL MADE
BY THE EX-CAPTAIN'S WIFE.

MOUS IN FAVOR OF REVISION.

Paris, Sept. 4.—Owing to the resignation by M. Cavaignac of the Ministry of War, President Faure returned to Paris this morning and conferred with M. Deleasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Bourgeois, Minister of Public Education, and General Zurlinden.

The Cabinet will meet to-morrow expressly to deal with a request from Mme. Dreyfus for a revision of the proceedings of the court-martial that condemned her husband.

As the Cabinet is now practically unanimous in favor of revision—partly because Ministers are aware that there is no other method of satisfying public feeling—the outcome of the meeting is almost a foregone conclusion.

It is not thought that M. Cavaignac's retirement will involve the resignation of other Ministers. The fact that General Zurlinden has been in conference with M. Faure is taken to mean that he will succeed M. Cavaignac at the War Office.

The Ministerial conference, which have been continued throughout the day, have had to do with the details of revision. There is no foundation for the report that the Chambers will be immediately convoked.

According to "Le Soir," President Faure, who received M. Cavaignac to-day, strongly urged him to withdraw his resignation. The paper also asserts that at the council to-morrow the President will endeavor to prevent a decision in favor of revision. On the same authority it is announced that General Roger, chief of M. Cavaignac's military staff, will retire at his own request.

The name of General Saussier, former Military Governor of Paris, is mentioned in connection with the War Office portfolio.

In her letter to M. Sarrien, the Minister of Justice, Mme. Dreyfus says she addresses him again, since he alone has the right to demand revision on the ground of a "new fact." She argues that Lieutenant-Colonel Henry's admission of forgery deprives his depositions and acts of all weight, and ends her appeal by calling upon M. Sarrien to "listen to the voice of public opinion and put an end to the punishment of a loyal and innocent man."

The "Temps," "Liberte" and "Journal des Debats" express regret at M. Cavaignac's "obduracy," asserting that it adds to the difficulties of the situation.

BURIAL OF COLONEL HENRY.

Paris, Sept. 4.—The services at the burial of the body of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry at Pagny yesterday were still, the Bishop of Chalons having forbidden religious services.

Several staff officers were present at the ceremony.

NEWS FROM CUBAN CITIES.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF PROVISIONS IN
HAVANA—GENERAL GOMEZ CAMPED
NEAR YAJAGUA.

Havana, Sept. 4.—Although not a day has passed since the blockade was raised without two or three vessels arriving here with provisions, the prices of the necessities of life are not only excessive, but, in some cases, are higher than they were during the blockade. As the Red Cross supplies on the Clinton were not landed, this condition of things seriously affects the poor.

The retailers are taking advantage of the situation and wish to raise the prices still further, regardless of the distress of the poor, who, as they cannot afford to pay even the present prices, must continue to suffer.

The Canal is still awaiting instructions from Washington. She has not begun to unload her cargo.

Three arrivals here yesterday, the schooner Golden Bird, from Key West, with a cargo and passengers, and the steamer Arcuna, from New-York, with a cargo and passengers. The latter brings goods consigned to Miss Clara Barton, who has returned to the United States. Her agents here have no instructions regarding their disposal.

General Maximino Gomez, with his staff, is in camp on the Narceas estate, at Yajagua, province of Santa Clara. The insurgent Colonel Camelo, with four hundred men, is encamped on the Guadalupe near San Nicolas. The men are suffering with malaria, which has broken out in a malignant form in the interior of the island.

A commission has arrived from the insurgent camp near Havana to request permission from General Blanco for insurgents, without arms, to enter the city to make purchases and visit their families.

The four Cuban officers who were arrested a few days ago for entering Santiago de las Vegas, bearing arms, were released yesterday.

According to advices from Nuevitas, the mines at the entrance to the harbor have not yet been removed. In consequence of this information the steamer Aviles, which left here yesterday for the north coast, did not ship cargo for Nuevitas, and she will land her passengers at a point called San Hilario, near the harbor entrance.

The sick from the Cuban ranks continue to arrive in great numbers at the newly opened hospital, in the villa Oella, in the suburbs of Havana. Two other Cuban hospitals will be opened shortly—one at Vivora and one at Guanabacoa.

LAWTON'S HEALTH REPORT.

Washington, Sept. 4.—General Lawton's report, received to-night, of the health conditions of the American troops at Santiago follows:

Santiago de Cuba, via Hayti, September 4. Adjutant-General, Washington.

Total sick, 238; total fever cases, 184; total new cases fever, 20; total returned to duty, 9. Deaths: George E. Bray, private, Company F, 1st Illinois, typhoid fever; Eugene Munier, private, Company C, 1st Cavalry, pernicious malarial fever.

SEXOR ROMERO IMPROVING.

THE MEXICAN MINISTER'S RECOVERY IS, HOWEVER, SLOW.

City of Mexico, Sept. 4.—Matias Romero, the Mexican Minister to the United States, who has been ill from combined nervous trouble and malaria, is slowly improving.

EULAT SECURES THE CITY OF ROME.

HIS MEN BACK TO SPAIN.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 4.—It is understood here that Admiral Cervera and the other Spanish prisoners will leave here on Thursday morning. Captain Eulata has secured the City of Rome, of the American Line, as a transport.

CAMP WIKOFF VIA MANHANSSET HOUSE.

Daily round trip by commodious new steamboat OLD GLOVE. See Manhansset House advertisement. "Times" Report Column—Adv.

CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

GENERAL RIOS ARRESTS AND SHOOTS
PROMINENT NATIVES—TRAFFIC
RESUMED ON MANILA RAILWAY.

Manila, Sept. 4.—According to advices from Holo, General Rios, Governor of the Visayas, is arresting and shooting suspected persons, including prominent natives of Manila.

The obstructions on the railway from Manila to Calocan have been removed, and the first train left yesterday. It is expected that traffic will be resumed to the Dagupan terminus to-morrow.

The steamers Ohio and Valencia sailed for San Francisco yesterday.

BROOKE STARTS FOR SAN JUAN.

COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN
PORTO RICO TO CROSS THE ISLAND
BY EASY STAGES.

Guayama, Porto Rico, Sept. 3 (delayed in transmission).—General Brooke, with his staff, escorted by Troop H of the 6th Cavalry, and Company F of the 8th Infantry, left this morning for San Juan, where he will join the other American Commissioners.

He will cross the island by easy stages, the march consuming three days. To-night he will stop at Cayey, and to-morrow night at Caguas.

General Brooke will not take his escort into San Juan, owing to the presence of the Spanish troops, but will establish his headquarters at Rio Piedras, near by.

General Grant will remain here, in immediate command, with the 4th Ohio Volunteers, the 31 Illinois Volunteers, and a battalion of the 3d Kentucky Volunteers.

The Spanish officials have received a circular from Captain-General Macias directing them to place the Spanish telegraph lines at the disposal of General Brooke.

THE PANAMA SAILS FROM PONCE.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The following dispatch was received by the War Department to-night from General Wilson:

Ponce, September 4, 1898. Adjutant-General, Washington.

Transport Panama sailed at 4 o'clock p. m. to-day with 246 convalescents, Surgeon Daly and three assistants on board; could accommodate no more. WILSON, Major-General.

SEÑOR CASTILLO'S REFUSAL.

Madrid, Sept. 4.—The refusal of Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, to serve on the Spanish Pares Commission, on the ground that he could not participate owing to the non-participation of General Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, has been accepted by the Cabinet.

If Señor Montero Rios accepts a place on the Spanish Commission he will be nominated as president.

BANK OF SPAIN'S REPORT.

Madrid, Sept. 4.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ending yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 1,914,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 2,693,000 pesetas; and notes in circulation, increase, 5,520,000 pesetas.

THE FAILURE TO LAND SUPPLIES.

MISS BARTON TELLS HER EXPERIENCE AT
HAVANA—MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED
—CARING FOR THE SICK.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 4 (Special).—The Tribune's correspondent had an exclusive interview with Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross, at the Esplanade Key quarantine station in Tampa Bay this morning. Miss Barton bears up remarkably well under the strain of the last few weeks. She looks strong, and has no words of censure to utter against the reception given to her at Havana, except that the Spanish authorities showed no disposition to aid her to land supplies from the Clinton. They were courteous but firm. They said that the United States had not yet taken military control of the island, that the former customs duties were yet in force, and that if these were paid they would lend their assistance in the work of disembarkation. The fine of \$500 assessed against the Clinton for lack of a manifest, was paid under protest, and after a week spent in trying to get the State Department to straighten out matters so that the supplies could be landed, the Clinton left Havana and came to the Florida quarantine station.

Some of the nurses taken to Havana were landed there, some returned to New-York, and ten are with Miss Barton. Others in the party are Dr. Julian B. Hubbard, general field agent of the Red Cross, and Mr. Cotterell, secretary to Miss Barton. The charter of the Clinton will expire in a few days, and the Government agents here to-day sent down word to her, so that she could proceed to New-York, and be released to her owners. The Red Cross supplies on board will be divided, some of them being landed at this point and the rest being taken to New-Orleans, where they will be put aboard some other Red Cross steamer and sent to some point in Cuba, but probably not again to Havana. Forty nurses are part of the cargo. Miss Barton and her party will remain at quarantine the requisite number of days, and then come up to Tampa to take the train for Washington, when they will lay the whole matter before President McKinley.

The Canal, which has now been at Havana for some days, will also return to this port, having likewise failed in her attempt to land supplies sent by the Government. The Spanish authorities know that they will not much longer have a chance to annoy the public, and will make every point. The Mascotte, of the Plant Line, which leaves to-morrow night, anticipates some difficulty in landing supplies, except those consisting of straight freight goods. A number of Northern publishers are sending over large lots of papers for sale, but there is some question as to the landing of these, as the Spanish citizens are very bitter against American newspapers.

Dr. Partillo, who is in charge of the Red Cross supply station at this point, was present at the interview with Miss Barton. Dr. Partillo has done excellent work in Tampa, and rendered valuable assistance to the Army surgeons in caring for the sick. On his requisition the nurses of the Red Cross will be sent to this point in a day or so to assist in the work of the West Tampa Hospital, as they anticipate having some sick sent up from the quarantine station for treatment here. The Esplanade Key station will accommodate comfortably about two hundred and fifty people. Nearly one hundred are there now. The condition of the station is excellent. Only six men have died there since the season was opened, in July 28. No deaths have occurred recently. The men now there are mostly convalescent, and people from infected ports. Dr. Giddings and Steward Peck are in charge. The appointments of the camp are all that could be desired, and the reports of insufficient food are untrue.

SANTIAGO DEATH RATE DECREASES.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 4.—The reports of General Wood's corps of physicians show a marked improvement in the general health of the city. The death rate this week is from 50 to 75 per cent lower than it was two weeks ago.

The Sanatos sailed last evening for Montauk Point with one hundred sick soldiers and a quantity of Mause rifles and ammunition.

ALGER ON CAMP WIKOFF.

SICKNESS AT MONTAUK DUE TO HARD-
SHIPS OF THE CAMPAIGN, HE SAYS.THE SECRETARY PRAISES THE OFFICERS—A
TALK WITH GENERAL SHAFTER—HAND-
CAPPED AT THE OUTSET.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Secretary Alger, who returned late last night from New-York, after his inspection tour of Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point with President McKinley, commented to-night on the condition of the camp, and said:

"I feel certain, after a careful examination of Camp Wikoff and a thorough investigation of its conditions, that everything possible is being done for the men, both sick and well, who are detained there. The camp is an admirable one—the best, I think I ever saw."

"While the conditions are as good as could be expected in the circumstances—even better than I ever knew them to be in a camp—a shadow of gloom is cast over the camp by the physical condition of the men. Sickness, suffering and death mar what would otherwise be a magnificent military picture. These conditions, however, are not the result of the situation of the camp itself, but of the terrible campaign through which the troops have just passed."

"That campaign of Santiago will be memorable in the military history of the world. It was wonderful both in its conduct and in the results achieved. Few military experts expected, when the campaign began, that such a success could be achieved in so short a time. It was a tremendous undertaking to begin a campaign in a tropical country during the rainy season, against a position so strong and so well defended as was Santiago."

"That success was achieved so soon, and with a loss comparatively so small, is due to the energy and ability of General Shafter and his commanding officers and to the dash, bravery and splendid fighting qualities of the men of General Shafter's corps."

OBSTACLES WHICH HAD TO BE MET.

"I talked yesterday with General Shafter," continued the Secretary, "and he discussed some of the obstacles which had to be overcome in the Santiago campaign. Just